

**DISTRIBUTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND WAREHOUSING
PRACTICES OF RICE TRADERS IN SELECTED
AREAS OF CAVITE**

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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The study was conducted to determine the business characteristics of the rice trader in terms of: years in operation; number of employees; and form of ownership; identify the practices in distribution transportation and warehousing practices used by the rice traders; determine the level of efficiency in distribution, transportation, and warehousing practices of the rice traders; determine the relationship between the level of efficiency in distribution, transportation, and warehousing practices to business characteristics of rice traders; and lastly, identify the problems encounter in distribution, transportation, and warehousing practices by the rice trader.

The participants of the study were 62 rice traders in selected areas in Cavite. A prepared questionnaire served as the instrument to gather the primary data. The descriptive method was applied in gathering information regarding business profile of the participants and correlation method was used in determining the level of efficiency of distribution, transportation, and warehousing practices of the participants. Frequency, percentage, range, mean, rank, chi-square, likert scale and pearson product correlation were used in analyzing of data.

The study revealed that most of the participants of the study belonged to 1 to 20 years of operation and majority of them were into sole proprietorship with 10 and below number of employees.

The study found out that distribution, transportation, and warehousing practices of rice traders in selected areas in Cavite has very high efficiency level. However, very high efficiency level of rice traders practices does not affect the distribution practices in terms of number of employees and form of ownership,

transportation practices in terms of years in operation and form of ownership and warehousing practices in terms of years in operation, number of employees and form of ownership.

And lastly, the top most problem stated by the participants were the damage/rejected items with 50 percent of the total answer. It shows that problems were impossible to avoid among rice businesses.

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INTRODUCTION

Rice is the most economically important food crop in many countries and has also become a major crop in many developing countries where its consumption has increased considerably. It has become necessary to meet the demand of the world's current population growth rate. Rice processing involves several steps: removal of the husk, milling the shelled rice to remove the barn layer, and an additional whitening step to meet market expectations for appearance of the rice (Ajala & Gana, 2015).

Three billion people depend on rice to survive but in the Philippines rice is the staple food for 60% of mankind according to the Laguna-based international Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the study of Tacio (2011).

In volume of production, palay farms recorded an output decline of 2.20 percent. This was connected to the decreasing area harvested brought by the effects of "Habagat" in Ilocos Region and Central Luzon and the damages caused by typhoons in Northern Luzon, the names of typhoons are Henry, Inday, Josie, Luis,